

SOLDIER'S STORY

Of the Conduct of the War in Santiago Province.

GENERAL WHEELER TESTIFIES

As to the Conditions Prevailing in the Campaign.

THERE WERE MANY HARDSHIPS

Such as Necessarily Attended Hurried Operations—Spirit of the Army was such there was no Disposition to Complain—Medical Service was all Right with few Exceptions—Some Shortage of Supplies at Camp, but Nothing a Soldier Could Complain of—Toral did not Attack Shafter's Line, because he was not Able to Face the Americans in the Open—General Shafter Did All He Could for His Men.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The war investigation commission began the taking of testimony to-day, and Major General Joseph Wheeler was on the stand the greater part of the day. There was a full attendance of the commission, and the doors of the room in which the inquiry is conducted were for the first time open to the representatives of the press.

General Wheeler's testimony covered the case of the soldiers at the two important points of Santiago and Camp Wikoff. He said with reference to the conduct of affairs at Santiago that there had necessarily been some suffering in the trenches, but that General Shafter had exercised the utmost effort to protect his men. There had been, he said, a shortage of land transportation facilities for a time, and there had been no tents for a week. The roads were very fair.

The general contended that Camp Wikoff was a model camp, the climate a salubrious one and the accommodations quite exceptional in character. He considered the hospital capacity equal to the demands upon it, and that no military camp in history was ever so well supplied in all respects as was this. Red tape methods were entirely abolished, and the demands of the men were met as soon as they were properly voiced.

Detailed Testimony.

The war investigation commission began its examination of witnesses to-day by placing General Joseph Wheeler on the stand. Chairman Dodge stated to him the scope of the commission's duty, and asked General Wheeler whether he had any objections to being sworn. He replied that he had none, and Major Mills, recorder for the commission, administered the oath.

Ex-Governor Beaver conducted the examination, developing the essential facts as to General Wheeler's rank and his command. General Wheeler stated that he had left Tampa for Cuba on the tenth of June, but that he had no knowledge of the plan of campaign before going aboard the transport. He then told of the voyage. On June 21 General Shafter ordered him to disembark the next day, which he did with a portion of his command. He rode into the country four miles that day, and the next moved his troops to Jaguacita. He then began his reconnoitring, arranging with General Castillo, of the Cuban army, to send Cuban troops with him for the reconnoitre, but, unfortunately, the Cubans did not keep the engagement. He told of the first battle at La Quisima, stopping to compliment especially the regular troops, and also to speak of their excellent firing. They soon learned to distrust the reports and estimates of the Cubans. General Wheeler had not been able on his own account to secure any accurate estimate of the Spanish loss during the American approach upon Santiago.

Speaking of the proceedings after the first battle, he explained that he had been reported sick, and there were some movements just prior to the battle at El Caney with which he was not familiar.

"I was not sick," he said, "but I had been on the 29th and 30th. Still I had not gone on the sick list. I had a fever, but I appreciated the situation, took medicines and came out all right." He was in the battle of El Caney, and expressed the opinion that more had been killed in the formation of the line than afterwards. He told of the necessity for wading the San Juan river, saying that the water was about waist deep.

A Magnificent Sight.

"I ought to say," said the general, in the course of his testimony, "that it was magnificent to see officers of high rank go ashore with their packs on their backs accepting all the fortunes of war with their men. They slept on the ground with the soldiers. None of us were mounted, and we were without tents for seven days."

Speaking of the character of the roads from the coast to the points occupied by the Americans, he said that with such attention as they were able to give them they were very good. The rains had not been severe up to that time. The roads were narrow, but equal to the demands. The supplies he considered sufficient except in a few instances, and in those instances the deficiency was only temporary. "General Shafter," he said, "deserves great credit for the zeal he displayed in this respect. He devoted himself to this task and I think there is no doubt he succeeded. We used pack trains and there was comparatively little suffering because of the shortness of quartermaster's supplies."

General Wheeler said in response to a question that Cervantes's fleet was the objective of the campaign. There was no reason why the Spanish troops should not have made a sortie from Santiago and he had asked General Toral after

PEACE COMMISSION.

General Merritt Details His Views of the Philippines

TO AMERICAN COMMISSIONERS.

Will Continue his Conference To-day. Spanish Commission Busy with Telegrams and Other Correspondence. Paris Paper Does not Accept the View that Work of Commission will be Completed Before December—Reception Tendered Americans by President Faure. President McKinley's Greeting and the Sympathetic Reply of the President of France.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—The morning was cold and disagreeable, favoring indoor work, of which each peace commission has plenty on hand. The American commissioners determined to devote to-day's session to a conference with Major General Merritt.

The session of the American commission began at 10 o'clock, and lasted until 1 o'clock in the afternoon. General Merritt detailed to the commissioners his personal views and those of Rear Admiral Dewey regarding the physical, geographical, moral and political conditions prevailing in the Philippine Islands. General Merritt's exposition of his personal views and judgment of the Philippine Islands was not finished to-day. He will meet the commission again to-morrow, when he will continue to discharge his errand here.

President Montero Rios, of the Spanish commission, and his colleagues were busy to-day with telegraphic and other correspondence. Senor Rios denied himself to all callers.

Cuba to be Discussed First.

A newspaper, Le Petit Bleu, this morning declares it has authority for the statement that it has been decided that "an adjustment relative to Cuba will be first discussed at the next meeting, owing to incidents which have recently taken place in the Philippine Islands."

The same newspaper remarks that Senor Rios yesterday "bought three copies of a work on international law by one of our most eminent jurists."

The Petit Bleu does not accept the view that the work of the commissions will be concluded before December, but expresses the belief that it will require a longer time.

The United States ambassador, General Horace Porter, will give a dinner in honor of the Americans to-morrow, and next week General Porter will give a dinner in honor of both commissions, at the United States embassy.

The Spanish commissioners were received this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, by President Faure, at the Elysee palace. The members of the Spanish commission were introduced by the Spanish ambassador, Senor Leon y Castillo, and Senor Rios expressed the gratification of the commission at meeting the president of France.

Faure Receives the Americans.

At 4:45 p. m., immediately following the reception of the Spaniards, the members of the American peace commission were received by President Faure at the Elysee palace. General Porter met the commission on the steps of the court of honor, and they proceeded to the grand salon. President Faure, surrounded by a few members of his official household, received General Porter, who presented Judge Day and the other members of the commission in turn, after which Judge Day presented President Faure a cable message from President McKinley. It was dated September 20, and it was addressed to "His Excellency, M. Faure, President of the French Republic," and was signed "William McKinley, President of the United States."

It read as follows: "On this occasion, when the commissions of the United States and Spain are to assemble at the capital of France to negotiate peace, and when the representatives of this government are receiving the hospitality and the good will of the republic, I beg to tender you my most friendly personal greetings, and the assurances of my grateful appreciation of your kind courtesies to the American commissioners."

France's President Sympathetic.

President Faure, in replying, courteously expressed his appreciation of the cordial sentiments uttered, and heartily reciprocated them. President Faure said that everything possible would be done for the comfort of the commissioners, and concluded by saying: "As the name of La Fayette is held dear in the United States, so is the name of Washington revered in France."

The president then added that he would immediately transmit directly to President McKinley his reply to the latter's cordial message.

The president then added that he would Faure's cable message to President McKinley: "I have had great pleasure in receiving the American plenipotentiaries to the Hispano-American peace commission. During the course of an audience Mr. Day read the telegram which you so graciously sent me. I am very much touched by the sentiments which your excellency has been kind enough to express, and I heartily thank you for them. I hope the American commissioners will have kind recollections of their sojourn in Paris, which I shall try to render agreeable to them, and I sincerely hope for a happy termination of the pacific work of the commission."

A New History of Europe.

La Patrie this evening prints an interview said to have been had with General Rafael Cerero y Saez, of the

SPANISH PEACE COMMISSION.

Spanish peace commission, in which he is represented as saying:

"Peace between Spain and the United States will complicate all the eastern questions. The day upon which the preliminaries are signed, the first chapter in the new history of Europe will be commenced, as the United States henceforth will play a preponderant role in the events of which different parts of the world will be the theatre."

"It has been pretended that Spain wanted war, or at least allowed herself to be dragged into it. This is a mistake, since the United States have long coveted our colonies. They introduced separatist and autonomist ideas into Cuba, ideas which were not shared by a majority of the inhabitants of the island. Influences of all kinds were brought into play to excite risings, and hence ensued a war, the consequence of which may be so prejudicial to ourselves and may affect all European interests."

"The North Americans on their side will be compelled to create at once the naval forces demanded by the situation brought about by events. The stronger the United States are the more their friendship will be sought after, and the more also their rivalry will be feared by all European nations."

"Look at the extreme orient, where France, Russia, Germany and England are powerful rivals. If the Americans install themselves in the Philippines the situation will be greatly modified; and they will not hesitate to seek the friendship of England and Japan, to the detriment of all other nations. This will be for America a truly privileged situation, but the diplomatic role will be rendered proportionately more difficult."

PITTSBURGH'S PREPARATIONS

For the Reception of the Knights Templar—The City Will be Magnificently Decorated.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 4.—This city is rapidly assuming a gala day appearance in preparation for the coming of the Knights Templar next week. Night and day work is being done on the many arches over the streets and on the decorations of business houses. A number of the buildings even now have their dress suits on, and make a gorgeous display of bunting and Masonic emblems.

The extraordinary preparations being made for electric light displays by the different firms, give promise of illuminations so brilliant that the downtown streets at midnight will be as bright as at mid-day. Along the route of the big parade great banks of seats have been erected at every available place. Provision is already made to seat 800,000 people. Preparations have been completed for the reception and entertainment of visiting knights and their friends, and the entertainment committee has taken unusual measures to care for the enjoyment of the visiting commanderies. A sub-committee of three has been assigned to each commandery to look after its interests and these sub-committees will be in attendance on their respective commanderies night and day to see that every possible attention is paid them. To provide for this entertainment the unprecedented number of 1,500 local knights have agreed to act as committeemen.

Special arrangements have been made for the conduct of the parade on the 11th. Telephone booths and patrol stations will be erected at intervals along the nearly seven mile route, and every precaution taken for quick service should accidents happen.

Over each telephone booth will be erected a large blackboard on which will appear from time to time information regarding the progress of the parade, delays, accidents, etc., thus doing away with the confusion caused by the galloping back and forth of the grand marshals' mounted aides.

CHINESE SITUATION.

Peking Restored to a State of Quietude. Sen who Assailed Europeans Punished—Emperor Reluctant to a State of Tutelage.

PEKIN, Oct. 4.—There is an entire absence of excitement here, and the streets are as quiet as those of London. The decision of the Russian legation to increase the strength of its escort or guard, is calculated to have an injurious effect in keeping up the fiction of excitement. This step has obliged the British minister, Sir Claude M. MacDonald, to follow suit and a detachment of British marines has been ordered to the capital for the protection of the legation of Great Britain.

The place where a number of Europeans were recently insulted has been roped off and, inside of it, the eight offenders have been placed, wearing heavy cages inscribed "Punishment for assaulting Europeans."

The Chinese foreign office has amply apologized for the occurrence and several regiments are held in readiness in case of disorders. But, the populace is perfectly quiet, now that the feast has been concluded.

Yuan Sheng has been appointed a member of the Tsung li Yamen. His appointment is interesting because he is a Chinaman of the Manchur race.

Well informed people here differ as to whether Li Hung Chang will return to power. But, the absence of news from the palace leads to the assumption that the power of the dowager empress is definitely assured. Further changes are improbable, as the emperor is now reduced to a state of tutelage.

The banishment of Chang Yin Huan is considered an excessive punishment.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 4.—

The Chinese minister was at the state department to-day and had a short talk with Secretary Hay. The secretary said afterwards that there was no change in Chinese affairs so far as he knew, and no late official dispatches. It was thought that the minister's call might have had some relation to the critical condition of affairs in China and the dispatch of American warships to Chinese ports. But, Mr. Wu said his visit had no connection with the general situation in China, but related to pending routine affairs. He received an official dispatch, but it brought no developments on the reported death of the emperor or on the disturbed condition of the foreign element at Peking.

Dreyfus Revision Assured.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—It is semi-officially asserted that M. Manau, the procurator general, has sent a report to the court of cassation, which ensures a revision of the Dreyfus case.

BLAIR'S WATERLOO

At Glenville Shows Democracy Lost in a Fog

WITHOUT SAIL OR RUDDER.

On the Other Hand Captain Dovenor Spoke with a Consciousness of One who Had Lived, Bysiding Questions to Dismiss—At the Close of the Discussion the Gentleman From Doddridge Didn't "Where He Was At"—Prof. Kidd Gives a Lamentable Exhibition of Horse Play That was Not Relished by the Audience—O. W. O. Hardman Makes an Important Statement.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

GLENVILLE, W. Va., Oct. 4.—The joint discussion of the issues of the campaign, yesterday, at this place, between Congressman Dovenor and his opponent, J. V. Blair, has been the talk of the town to-day. The brief report sent last night did not do full justice to the incident, which the Democracy are now regretfully contemplating. Whether the Democratic candidate had been advertised to deliver a speech at the same hour and place that had been announced for two weeks for a meeting by Captain Dovenor is not material, but as both were advertised to speak on Court day, at precisely the same time and place, the fact resulted naturally in the joint discussion, which is a matter of interest. The time was divided as follows: Blair commenced with a speech of one hour and twenty minutes; Dovenor followed with one hour and thirty minutes, and Blair closed with twenty minutes. The opening speech by Mr. Blair was a pretty fair rhetorical effort, dealing in platitudes, glittering generalities, and the genealogy of the party. He ignored the money question entirely, and left the audience to guess at his attitude on that issue. He plainly showed that the Democratic party was lost in a fog, and was without sail or rudder. He utterly failed to enthrall his Democratic friends, and at the close of his address you could have heard a pin drop.

Capt. Dovenor's Triumph.

When Captain Dovenor arose there was a straining of necks to catch every word. The speech was fresh, and to the point. He spoke with a consciousness of one who had lived, burning questions to discuss, and he knew how to handle them. He had an audience that pleased him, the major portion of it being composed of Democrats, consequently he was in one of his happiest moods, and his speech was considered by his friends here as one of the best they had ever heard him deliver. The tariff and all other vital issues that come home to the people of this section were discussed as only Captain Dovenor can discuss them. He was frequently interrupted by applause, and it is the opinion that his speech was a vote-maker.

Mr. Blair's closing argument was confined principally to the mining interests, and to profuse apologies for having permitted himself to enter into a discussion with such a speaker and slick campaigner as Captain Dovenor. It was easy to see, without having to confess it, that the gentleman from Doddridge did not know where he was at.

A "Yellow Kid" Speech.

At the conclusion of the above speeches Prof. R. F. Kidd, the idol of the Glenner county Democracy, indulged in some idle horse play, directing his talk toward the administration, apparently being of the opinion that he was addressing an audience of illiterates and ignoramuses, instead of intelligent men. Kidd being a genial gentleman, he surprised his friends by the manner in which he evaded the points at issue, and sought to soothe them by appealing to their prejudices.

Prof. Kidd was followed by M. B. Morris, the Republican candidate for state senator in this district. He won the respect of his hearers by discarding funny business, and by devoting his time to solid and substantial arguments.

The Hon. O. W. O. Hardman, the distinguished Tyler countian, was present on the occasion. As this gentleman has been quoted by the Democratic papers of the first district as being an enemy of Captain Dovenor's, he took the opportunity to rise to his feet and deny the charges, and urged every friend of his in the audience to support Captain Dovenor.

REV. DR. DAVIS DEAD.

Expires at Berkeley Springs—A Noted Methodist Episcopal Divine.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

BERKELEY SPRINGS, W. Va., Oct. 4.—Rev. J. N. Davis, D. D., died at the Methodist parsonage here, this morning at 5 o'clock, of neuralgia of the heart, aged seventy years. He had been ill only since Sunday afternoon, complaining of pain in his neck and left shoulder, and no thought of it resulting seriously was entertained.

On Sunday morning he preached in the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has been pastor for over two years, and took for his text, Hebrews, sixth chapter, fourth, fifth and sixth verses, from which he delivered a most extraordinary sermon, and it was remarked that he seemed more earnest and possessed of greater power than he had displayed since he has been here.

It is thought he over-exerted himself and took a sudden cold after leaving the church.

Dr. Davis was a Virginian, having been born near Blacksburg, Giles county, and he had been in the Methodist ministry for fifty years, this being his jubilee year. He has been pastor of nearly all of the Methodist Episcopal churches in Washington and Baltimore, being in the former place for eight consecutive years, besides having been stationed at most of the appointments in

the bounds of the Baltimore conference, and consequently was well known.

He leaves a widow, one son and three daughters, one of whom is Mrs. John Chaucer Brooks, of Baltimore. The remains of the deceased will be interred here Thursday morning.

ROOSEVELT NOTIFIED

Of his Nomination for Governor—The Cabinet Knew Elder Makes a Clean and No Response to the Committee.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The committee intended to notify the candidates nominated by the state Republican convention at Saratoga, west to the home of Colonel Roosevelt, the nominee for governor, at Oyster Bay, L. I., yesterday. The committee was made up of T. C. Platt, John R. Hazel, James A. Roberts, H. N. Littauer, Hobart Krum, Chauncey M. Depew, Edward Lantieri, Francis Hendricks, George H. Malby, John T. Mort, Cornelius V. Collins.

Senator Platt and Mr. Malby were unable to attend through illness. Dr. Depew made the address to Colonel Roosevelt, complimenting him on the unanimity of his choice by the convention.

Colonel Roosevelt replied briefly, saying in part: "National issues are paramount this year. It is not more possible to conduct a state election than without regard to national issues than it was possible so to conduct one in 1897 or in 1893. As it then was so it now is, the interests of the nation as a whole, which is of vital and absorbing interest to each citizen."

Then, as now, the Republican party was forced to find new issues, to confront new problems. Then as now it was forced not to follow, but to make precedents. In 1891 we had to preserve the republic for its great destiny; in 1893 we have to take a long stride towards the accomplishment of that destiny. The Republican party therefore, in its state platform, does well to reiterate the promises under which it was possible to elect a Republican President, pledges which made it possible to restore prosperity to our country and to discharge the duties of the chief executive that at the end of my term the people shall find that their interests have been safe in my hands."

ORDAM ON FIRE.

Transport Ship Returns to Santiago with Her Bunkers on Fire.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 4.—The United States transport Ordam, which left here on Sunday, has returned with her bunkers on fire. The presence of fire was discovered yesterday morning at 10 o'clock in the main hold, which was at once flooded with fifty tons of water and a gang of men was put to work removing the ammunition, of which the ship carried a large supply. All the officers and soldiers who were well enough to do so, worked hard to extinguish the flames. Every means available is now being employed to extinguish the fire and it is hoped she will be able to leave here again in three days' time.

Surgeon Major Mason reported all well on board.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK

Of New York Closed—Will Pay Depositors Dollar for Dollar.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The Tradesmen's National Bank, of No. 230 West Broadway, did not clear through the clearing house, of which it is a member to-day. This led to investigation and it developed that the bank is in serious trouble.

The clearing house committee visited the bank yesterday and after a careful examination of its securities, found its capital impaired and advised an early liquidation.

In the banking district the opinion is expressed that the troubles of the Wool Exchange are indirectly responsible for the Tradesmen's National troubles. Vice President Homer Bates promised the clamoring depositors to-day that the bank would pay its patrons a hundred cents on the dollar. He said, further, that the bank would resume as soon as all its claims were liquidated.

HAWAII'S GOVERNMENT.

The Outline Decided Upon by the Congressional Committee.

HONOLULU, Sept. 24, via San Francisco, Oct. 4.—The Hawaiian Star has published an outline of the form of government decided upon for Hawaii by the congressional committee. The Star says it is to be called the territory of Hawaii and will be allowed one representative in congress, as though Hawaii were a state. The governor, to be appointed by the President, will be paid a salary of \$5,000 or \$4,000 a year.

The committee will make no recommendations as to the appointment of the governor. Hawaii will have a legislature and will make its own laws, subject to the approval of congress. There will be no change in the present form of the legislature. The supreme court will probably be given jurisdiction in the United States cases, and judges will be appointed for four years instead of life. It is understood that the question of citizenship will be referred to the state department at Washington for final decision.

Oregon Senatorship.

SALEM, Ore., Oct. 4.—Both houses to-day voted for United States senator in separate session. The vote was as follows:

House—H. W. Corbett, 23; H. C. George, 10; George H. Williams, 4; E. S. Eaken, 3; A. S. Bennett, (Dem.), 12. Senate—Corbett, 13; George, 6; Williams, 1; Eaken, 1; Cotton, 1; Bennett, 6. As forty-six votes are necessary to choice, there was no election.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania, rain; fresh to brisk east winds, becoming variable.

For Ohio, rain, probably clearing in western portion; fresh to brisk variable winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schneck, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m. .... 71 F. 8 p. m. .... 57 F. 10 a. m. .... 72 F. 10 p. m. .... 58 F. 12 m. .... 53 F. Weather—Cloudy.